

NO GUESS WORK  
STANDARD DISPATCHES  
ARE GENUINE AND GUAR-  
ANTEED BY THE GREATEST  
NEWS GATHERING ASSO-  
CIATION IN THE WORLD

39TH YEAR—NO. 28

# The Ogden Standard

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1909

WEATHER FORECAST  
UTAH—THE INDICATIONS  
ARE THAT THE WEATHER  
WILL BE PARTLY CLOUDY  
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## NEVADA URGES CALIFORNIA TO CONTINUE FIGHTING THE JAPANESE

In Resolutions, Attention Is Called Not Only to the Possible Occupation of California, but Also Nevada, by the Subjects of the Mikado—President Roosevelt Is Bitterly Condemned for His Effort to Prevent Anti-Japanese Legislation.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 2.—The Nevada legislature will vote this afternoon at three o'clock on the anti-Japanese resolutions. Indications are that the session will be prolonged until well into the night. The complete resolution, as favorably reported by the committee of the whole yesterday, after being introduced by Speaker Griffin, follows:

Whereas, the people of the state of Nevada view with alarming apprehension the gradual encroachment on, and increase of, population in, the territory of the United States, particularly of the western states, by the Japanese, and

Whereas, it seems to be the definite and settled policy of Japanese to acquire lands in this country, and particularly in the western states, and

Whereas, Nevada is the fourth largest state, territorially, in the Union, with more vacant land for tillage and agricultural purposes than any state in the union, and is so situated that its lands appeal to these classes, and

Whereas, agents of the Japanese government are acquiring wheat and grain lands, of which Nevada is so bountifully supplied, and

Whereas, the people of our sister state of California, who are the most accessible to this Japanese peril, are attempting through their legislature to exert the inherent state right of protecting themselves against any class or race, which is detrimental to its happiness and prosperity, and

Whereas, there is certain legislation pending in the state of California attempting to exclude these parasites of the world from acquiring a foothold in this country, and

Whereas, Nevada, are interested in seeing this Japanese invasion stopped, and believing California to be justified in its action in attempting to exclude these people and believing it to be to the best interest of our nation and state that immediate action should be taken to stop the encroachment of the Japanese, and

Whereas, the President of the United States, not fully realizing the serious conditions which exist in the West and the menace which the Japanese are to our country, has seen fit to take advantage of his high office to the extent of attempting to coerce and intimidate legislation in California upon this subject, and

Whereas, we view with alarm this attempted encroachment of the government on states rights, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, the people of the state of Nevada, represented in senate and assembly, do hereby recommend to the state of California to pay no attention whatever to the admonition of the President in this particular, but go ahead and enact such stringent measures as will absolutely stop forthwith the encroachment of the Japanese and the further acquiring of a foothold in this nation, and

Whereas, we believe there is no danger of war with the Japanese, as is advanced by those who oppose our views; but, we believe that if we must have war with the Japanese empire sooner or later, now is a better time than ever to lay down the terms to that empire and teach those arrogant people that American rights cannot be encroached on, and that they cannot, nor never will be allowed, or given, an opportunity, to acquire a foothold in this country, or to assimilate with our race, and

We further censure Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, for his uncalculated interference in attempting to deprive the citizens of the great commonwealth of California by threats and coercion from exercising their lawful rights of protecting themselves from this Japanese horde, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives in congress, urging them to use their influence in enacting an exclusion act against the Japanese and Chinese which will perpetually exclude them from coming into this country.

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Princeton had been trailing and another man named J. Jones, alias West, who is said to be implicated. The man under arrest proved to be the wrong one, but Chief of Police Armstrong says the right man is in Chicago and that he has notified the Chicago police to arrest him.

Mr. Blue informed the chief that October 12, last, he was induced to bet \$20,000 on a horse in a race at Council Bluffs. The race was declared a dead heat and it was agreed to run it again at Springfield, Mo., a month later. In the meantime the stakeholder disappeared with the money.

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the name of Helen Eugenie of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Osborn used the name of Herbert Ogden of Pittsburgh.

All of this made a newspaper sensation when it became known, but the Maloney family maintained silence. It was known, however, that Mr. Maloney had been highly honored by Pope Leo XIII, who conferred upon him the title of Marquis, took up the question of the annulment of the marriage, both at Rome and at the archdiocese of the Catholic church in this city. Finally action was begun in the New York courts looking to the annulment of Miss Maloney's marriage to Osborn.

The annulment was granted on the ground that they had never lived together. Miss Maloney was a witness in her own behalf, Mr. Osborn putting up only a passive defense. Miss Maloney testified that she never considered that the marriage joined her and Mr. Osborn together as man and wife, and that she went through the ceremony as a precautionary measure to save herself from the attentions of titled foreigners who were regarded favorably by Miss Maloney's parents.

DISSOLUTION OF AMERICAN GUARANTY COMPANY.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The Tribune today prints the following news article from Charleston, W. Va., under date of February 1:

A decree for the dissolution of the American Guaranty company of Chicago was entered by the circuit court of Kanawha county this afternoon on the presentation of a bill by Attorney H. C. Bangs.

H. L. Baker was appointed the receiver in dissolution.

This decision puts an end to the negotiations between the estate of Chas. La Tour Furey and the surviving officers and directors of the company, which have been pending in Chicago for several weeks.

The bill declares that the expert knowledge of Charles La Tour Furey had increased the business from \$3,000,000 worth of contracts to \$15,825,000 before his death. It states that his widow and daughter, being unable to agree with the other stockholders on a suitable successor as manager of the company and being unable for lack of experience and qualification to undertake control of the business themselves, concluded to ask that the company should be dissolved, its business wound up and its assets liquidated and distributed.

PARTY LINES DRAWN WHEN VOTE ON CRUM IS TAKEN

Washington, Feb. 2.—For the first time in several years, absolute party lines were drawn in the senate when, yesterday, an executive session was ordered to consider the nomination of Dr. William D. Crum to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.

All of the Republicans on the floor voted to close the doors while the Democrats voted to proceed with legislative business.

When the case was called up Senator Tillman asked that it go over until today. In resuming the fight, party lines again will be drawn.

Senator Tillman objected to consideration of the nomination, on the ground that it might obtain protest from business organizations in South Carolina against the continuation of Dr. Crum in the customs service.

Republican senators are understood to have lined up for Crum in order that Mr. Taft may be relieved of the embarrassment of inheriting a dispute with the senate. Many of the Democrats believe if they can prevent the confirmation of the negro collector at the present session, Mr. Taft would send his nomination to the senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maloney announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Arthur Herbert Osborn of New York. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Stephen M. Lyons, pastor at the St. Catherine's church, Spring Lake, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 8 a. m., in the presence of the family.

The above action on the part of Miss Maloney and Mr. Osborn is taken with full sanction of the church.

The marriage marks the culmination of an international romance. It began in October, 1907, when the social world was startled by the announcement that Helen Maloney had eloped from her father's beautiful summer home at Spring Lake, N. J., with Samuel R. Clarkson of London, who had been guest at the Maloney home.

For a time after the elopement, the young couple were missing, but Mr. Maloney finally located them in Europe and brought his daughter back home. In the meantime the discovery was made that Miss Maloney had gone through a marriage ceremony with Arthur Herbert Osborn of New York, who was then a student at Princeton university. The ceremony uniting Miss Maloney and Mr. Osborn was performed by Justice of the Peace Boyd at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on December 28, 1905. Miss Maloney took

of their search has been countless romances of the sea.

According to an interview given by Captain Brown, the reason for the failure was the fact that the party which he accompanied in 1850, removed the treasure to another island of the South Pacific. In the expedition of 1850 Brown sailed with Captain Henry Smith, son of the doctory seafarer, who stripped the Spanish ships of their great treasure.

According to the captain, the treasure was found and \$1,000,000 was removed to Australia after the schooner had broken up and all of the crew except the captain, the steward and himself had perished. The remaining \$50,000,000 was buried on another island. Before this country was reached the captain and steward died, so Brown claims that he is the only man who knows the whereabouts of the treasure.

Captain Brown left this port on board the Mariposa and he plans to outfit a small steamer when he reaches the group of islands where the treasure is buried. He has a family in Providence, R. I.

RE-UNITED AFTER 50 YEARS' SEPARATION

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 2.—After being separated for almost fifty years, during which each believed the other dead, David R. Loud and Barbara, his wife, have become reunited in this city. Mrs. Loud, during the war, hearing her husband had been killed, married another man, who died a few years afterward. Loud came west and has prospered in mining ventures. The couple were reunited through correspondence addressed to the pension bureau at Washington by Mrs. Loud regarding a pension.

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## JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Komura Meets Determined Opposition in Lower House of Diet

Tokio, Feb. 2.—Speaking before the lower house of the diet today, foreign minister Komura outlined the following policies of Japanese in a carefully worded speech delivered before a full and attentive house. The opening sentence gave the keynote of the entire speech, when Count Komura said:

"The foreign policy of this empire should have as an object, the maintenance of peace and the development of rational resources." The foreign minister dwelt at length upon the relations between Japan and America. He said:

"The friendship of Japan and the United States is traditional, and it is absolutely essential that both maintain unimpaired the sentiments of amity and extend and strengthen them by every means. Notwithstanding the perfect accord which has always existed regarding the aims of the two countries in the far east and in the Pacific, it appears that doubts have been entertained in some quarters concerning the sincerity of the intentions."

"In order to remove this misunderstanding, the two governments have deemed it advisable to exchange diplomatic notes, officially announcing a common policy, which I am convinced will be largely instrumental in preserving the repose of the Orient."

"With regard to the question of legislation unfavorable to the Japanese now pending in California, the imperial government is relying on the sense of justice of the American people, together with the friendly disposition of the federal government, and is confident that the question will not lead to international complications."

"Japan," the minister went on, "therefore being on cordial terms with all the powers including those who have not been mentioned, it must be admitted that the maintenance of peace, which is the one principal object of our foreign policy, is now practically assured; and we are enabled to devote our endeavors to the development of our national resources. The first point claiming our attention is the problem of emigration."

"In view of the new international conditions assigned to Japan, it has become necessary that our people, instead of scattering his in foreign lands, should concentrate in the far east, thus securing a united effort looking to legitimate activities and avoiding everything likely to obstruct the development of international commerce and industry."

"These considerations have led the government to follow an avowed policy with respect to emigrants to Canada and the United States, enforcing in perfect good faith the restrictions placed on emigration."

Count Komura concluded his speech by announcing that the imperial government had decided to notify the various powers next year of the termination of existing commercial treaties, to be effected one year after such notice was given. He said that it was the intention of the government to negotiate new treaties, "unhampered by any unequal engagements."

The new compact, he said, will be based entirely on the principle of reciprocity with a view to the free development of international commerce.

In beginning his address, Count Komura reviewed the relations of Japan with nations other than the United States.

With reference to Great Britain, he said that events of far-reaching importance in the relations of the countries with other powers, happily and uniformly contributed to the consolidation of the general peace of eastern Asia, which was one of the principal objects of the agreement.

The alliance, he continued, had steadily gained strength and today stands on an enduring foundation.

The relations of Japan with Russia, he went on, were constantly increasing in intimacy and both nations were scrupulously observing the spirit and letter of the compact governing their attitude in the Pacific, while the policies of both governments were yielding more or less momentous results.

Thus, in his opinion, there was every reason to expect an increasing growth of friendly sentiments between them.

Touching on France and Germany, he said that they were on an equally satisfactory footing, and that the declaration of Chancellor Von Buelow in the Reichstag clearly manifested the frank and friendly attitude and complete accord of Germany and Japan in the far east. He expressed the sincere hope that the good relations with Germany should continue.

Concerning China, Count Komura said: "It is evident, in view of our important and close relations, that two nations should draw ties of sincere friendship and mutual consideration. It is gratifying to note that some long-pending questions have been satisfactorily adjusted recently, and the solution of other problems is not altogether impossible if they are treated in a spirit of conciliation and accommodation. Japan is watching naturally with keen interest and sympathy the progress of reforms in China, and it is our earnest hope that the statesmen of China will preserve domestic order and tranquility. We have invariably made it a guiding rule

to observe the open door policy with equal policy to China and we are firmly determined to adhere to the principle with unswerving loyalty."

The foreign minister's speech was received with applause by the government side of the house, but Count Hattori, an opposition member, immediately began a bitter and sensational attack on the foreign policy of the government. He said that Japan had no determined foreign policy and that this was shown by her present attitude toward America, where Japanese were denied an equal opportunity and were even abused by Americans.

The recent events, he said, had proved that the anti-Japanese sentiment in America had not subsided. The speaker attacked particularly the recently concluded agreement between Japan and America, saying he believed the Japanese foreign office was forced by the American government to sign the agreement in order to prevent competition by the Japanese on the Pacific coast. He declared that Japan's dignity had been injured thereby, and he passionately urged the government to enforce the principle of equal opportunity which alone would solve the question of the rights of Japanese in foreign countries.

He said that even the president of one country had denied Japanese the right to travel, a right which was theirs by treaty.

Count Hattori's speech was greeted by continued cheering by the opposition.

Foreign Minister Komura replied with a few words, saying that he had outlined the fixed policy of his government and that he had nothing to add and nothing to retract.

The house then adjourned.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

DEMAND FOR STOCKS  
LIGHT AT OPENING

New York, Feb. 2.—A light opening demand for stocks today advanced prices throughout. Gains were mostly restricted to moderate fractions, but Denver & Rio Grande, Brooklyn Transit and Amalgamated Copper rose 1 and Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Kansas City Southern and Anaconda two. Consolidated Gas declined 3/4. A growing demand for many industrial specialties was followed by some buying of the standard railroad stocks, led by Union Pacific which crossed 128. Most of the speculation was confined to the industrial division and the railroads did not hold their advance well.

Renewed buying, after a slight reaction, carried prices rather higher than before. The demand died out at the higher level. Southern Pacific preferred and Pressed Steel Car preferred rose 1/2. United States Pipe 1 3/8. American Smelting and Refining, 103. American Sugar Refining, 130. Anaconda Mining Co., 45 1/4. Atchison, 100 1/8.

Atchison, pfd., 101 7/8. Baltimore and Ohio, 108. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 70 7/8. Canadian Pacific, 173 1/8. Chesapeake and Ohio, 64 1/2. Chicago Northwestern, 176 1/4. Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 146. Colorado Fuel and Iron, 40. Colorado and Southern, 61 3/4. Delaware and Hudson, 175. Denver and Rio Grande, 44. Denver and Rio Grande, pfd., 82 3/4. Erie Railway, 31.

Great Northern, pfd., 142. Great Northern Ore Cts., 71 1/2. Illinois Central, 142. New York Central, 127 5/8. Reading Railway, 133 1/4. Rock Island Co., 24 1/2. Rock Island Co., pfd., 63. Southern Pacific, 118 3/4. Southern Railway, 25 1/4. Union Pacific, 175 1/8. United States Steel, 53. United States Steel, pfd., 114 7/8. Wabash Railway, 18 1/2. Western Union, 68 1/8. Standard Oil company, 650.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market steady to 10c lower. Native steers \$4.90a.75; native cows and heifers \$2.40a.75; butchers' stock and feeders \$3.25a.75; bulk of sales \$3.25a.75; calves \$3.50a.50; western steers \$4.50a.49; western cows \$3.00a.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market 5 to 10c lower; bulk of sales \$6.00a.50; heavy \$6.40a.55; packers and butchers' \$6.10a.50; light \$5.80a.35; pigs \$4.50a.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; muttons \$4.60a.50; lambs \$6.50a.70; range wethers \$4.00a.50; fed ewes \$3.00a.20.

Chicago Cattle.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Wheat—May 98 1/2; July 97 7/8a.98; Sept. 94 3/8; Dec. 95.

Corn—Feb. 59 3/4; May 1.8a.14; July 63 1/8; Sept. 62 7/8a.34.

Oats—May 51 3/4; July 46 3/8; Sept. 39 1/8.

Pork—May \$16.05; July \$17.00. Lard—May \$9.62 1/2; July \$9.75. Ribs—May \$8.87 1/2a.89; July \$9.00 1/2a.90.

2-2a.90. Rye—Cash 76 1/2; May 77 1/2. Barley—March 61a.67. Timothy—March \$3.90. Clover—March \$9.40.

Metal Market.

New York, Feb. 2.—Lead, dull, \$4.12 1/2a.17 1/2; copper, easy 13 1/4a.14 1/2; silver, 51 7